

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1789.

For the Use of SCHOOLS.

Just Published, by DOBSON and POYNTEL, in Second-street, and PRITCHARD, SEDDON and RICE, in Market-street, price 1/6.

An Introduction to the Counting House;

Or, a Short Specimen of MERCANTILE PRECEDENTS, adapted to the Present Situation of the Trade and Commerce of the United States of America,

By THOMAS SARJEANT,

Late Master of the Mathematical School in the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

THIS little Treatise contains Specimens of Bills of Parcels, Book Debts, Receipts, Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and a variety of other Mercantile Precedents; together with a Course of Book-keeping by Single Entry, and another in the Italian Method; and the whole is laid down on a Plan so Concise and Intelligible, as to be understood in a few days.---It is also recommended as the Cheapest book of the kind that has hitherto appeared in the English, and perhaps in any other, Language.

Where also may be had by the same Author.

Elementary principles of Arithmetic, with their application to the Trade and Commerce of the United States of America. Small octavo, price, 2/6, Fine Paper, 3/9.---This is an attempt at a Cheap, Concise and Portable School Book, adapted to the Use of THESE STATES, and reduced to a Scientific Form. It contains, exclusive of the Usual Branches of the Science, Instructions for finding the Discount on Paper Money, and the Value of all kinds of Public Securities; and for converting the various American Currencies into each other. It is divested of useless rules, unnecessary remarks, and every thing unessential to such a Practical Knowledge of the Subject, as is sufficient for the Generality of Youth.

* * The two Treatises may be had, bound together, at Half a Dollar; or on fine paper at 5/6. They contain a complete, introductory Course of Mercantile Instructions. An Uniformity will be found in both Treatises, which will best discover and recommend itself in those Schools in which they may be introduced.

Imported, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glafs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH'S anvils, vizes and files, sawmill, cross cut, hand and other saws, carpenters planes, chisels, plane irons and other tools, sadders, shoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, sprigs, tacks and screws of all kinds, turkey oil-stones, frying-pans, shovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee mills, candlesticks, table knives and forks, Barlow pen-knives, drawer-furniture and other brass work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American steel, sheet brass, bridle bits, stirrup irons, girth, firingle and straining webs, staples and plates, curry combs, scale beams, spades, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Prussian blue, vermilion, pumice stone, emory, &c. With most other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glafs, Paints, &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas McKean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in and for the said state, and the Hon. George Bryan, Esq; Justice of the said Courts, have issued their Precept, bearing date the 19th day of March last past, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the Court-house in West-Chester, for the county of Chester, on Monday, the 4th day of May next.

Public notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the said county, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done: Also, all those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of the said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated in Chester county, the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of American Independence.

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To be Sold by way of public vendue,

At the house of Robert Miller, in East-Calm township, Chester county, on the 4th day of May next,

A VALUABLE Parcel or Tract of Land, situate in the Great Valley, containing 180 acres, bounded by lands of Thomas Stalker, Robert Miller and others, with a large quantity of excellent meadow and woodland, the Lancaster road running through the said tract of Land. Any person inclining to purchase may have a reasonable time to pay part of the purchase money.

N. B. The sale to begin at 1 o'clock said day, where the terms will be made known and attendance given, by

April 1, 1789. † MORDECAI MILLER.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in East-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 16th of August, 1788, a Negro woman, named Rachael, about 23 years of age, middling size, is smart and active, and shews her teeth much when she laughs. Her apparel cannot be particularly described, as she carried off none but what was on her back. Whoever secures said Negro, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 1, 1789. † JOHN NICE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Thomas Marshall, will be sold by public vendue, on the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, a messuage, fulling-mill, skin-mill and about 40 acres of land, situate off Cobb's creek, partly in the township of Darby, and partly in the township of Blockley, about three miles and a half from the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill. There are on the premises a good orchard, and a large proportion of good meadow, with some woodland. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

April 6, 1789. † JOHN SELLERS,) Executors.
ISAAC WARNER,)

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Bodine's tavern, Amwell township, Hunterdon county, on Friday night, the 27th ult. a bay Mare, three years old this grass, between 14 and 15 hands high, has a star, a dark streak on her back, and a large dock, natural trotter, and gentle in her nature, but not broken. Whoever takes up said mare, and returns her to the owner, and secures the Thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the mare only with reasonable charges, paid by

§1W REM LUPARDUS.



To COVER MARES this season, at the subscriber's *livery stables* in Lombard-street, near Second-street, Philadelphia,

The full bred HORSE

MESSENGER,

Imported in May, 1788, at so low a price as Two GUINEAS each mare, and One Dollar to the Groom.

MESSENGER is a dapple grey, full fifteen hands three inches high, and rising nine years old. He was bred by John Pratt, Esq; of New-Market, and got by Mambrino, who covered at twenty-five guineas a mare. Mambrino was got by Engineer, who was got by Sampson, who was the sire of Bay Malton and several other capital racers; his dam by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus; this mare was sister to Figurant, and was the dam of Leviathan, a capital racer.

Messenger won the following fums in the years 1783 and 1784, as may be seen by the racing calendars where he stands; and several others in the year 1785, the calendar for which is at present mislaid:

In September, 1783, he beat at New-Market, Mr. Potter's Colchester, by Shark,	100
Also Mr. Standly's horse, brother to Straightlegs,	30
October 30, 1783, he beat Mr. Napier's horse Spectre, across the Flat,	300
And Mr. Fox's horse Pyrrhus, across the New-Flat,	150
May, 1784, he beat Lord Borringdon's Trigger,	25
July, 1784, he beat Mr. Wyndham's horse Apothecary, Lord Foley's Rodney, Mr. Wastell's Snowdrop, and Mr. Clark's Flamer,	60
And Lord Foley's Ulysses,	100

The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. Any mare missing this season, shall be served at half price the next, provided they continue the same properties. Good pasture is provided, and great attention paid to mares, which may be kept in at nights, if the owners think proper, by

March 26, 1789. THOMAS CLAYTON.

Imported in May, 1788, The Irish Hunter,

Young Governor,

To COVER MARES this



season at Mount Benger, in Bucks county, within two miles of Bristol, and one mile from the lower bridge of Nesbitany, at so low a price as SEVEN DOLLARS each mare.

HE is a brown bay, 16 hands high, highly bred, five years old, and remarkably strong. He was got by Giles's celebrated horse Governor, on a very strong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the finest stallion of his kind ever imported into this state. Old Governor's yearling colts have sold at twenty-five and thirty-five guineas each. His sire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree.

"Governor, which I sold to John Fallon, Esq; was bred by me. He was got by Black Prince, sire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half sister of Sir Marmaduke Wivill's famous horse Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, son to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Foster, who got Gustavus; her dam by Jigg, sire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchless, which mare was also the grand-dam of Dormouse and Torrismond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

September 22, 1788. ALTAMONT."

* * GOVERNOR won the following hunters plates, viz. In July 1774, at Roscommon, fifty pounds, beating five hunters. In June 1775, he won one hundred pounds, at Mallow, beating the Right Honorable Sir Robert Deane's horse Ratler, and Mr. Matthew's horse Trifle. In August following, he won fifty pounds at Athlone, beating Mr. Moland's famous horse Orlando, got by Matchem. In September following, he beat the same horse a match at Twelve-stone, over the Curragh, for one hundred guineas; the same month he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Lambert's capital horse Myrmidon, got by Regulus. In July 1776, he won fifty pounds at Taum, beating Mr. Browne's famous hunter Catch Crop; same year he won fifty pounds at Nenagh, beating Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, and Mr. Dillon's chestnut gelding. In May 1777, he won one hundred guineas at Cashel, weight twelve stone, rode by gentlemen, beating the Earl of Canwilliam's bay horse, Mr. Kirwan's Trifle, Mr. Butler's Gander-pipe, and Mr. Browne's Catch Crop. In June following, he won the hunter's plate of one hundred guineas at Malinaw, weight thirteen stone, rode by gentlemen, beating Lord Clanwilliam's Nimrod, Mr. Cary's Wrangler, by Champion; same month he won fifty pounds at Tralee, rode by gentlemen, beating Mr. Gunne's Champion and Mr. Blennerhassett's bay gelding. In July following, he won at Rathkeal, beating and distancing the first heat Mr. Gunne's Champion, Mr. Powell's Hautboy and Mr. Cary's Wrangler. In 1778, he won fifty pounds at Castlebar, distancing Mr. Browne's Catch Crop in the first heat.

The above pedigree and performance I do certify to be true. Cloghagh, March 3, 1780. JOHN FALLON.

Any mare missing this season shall be served at half price the next, provided they continue the same properties. Money or satisfactory security to be given when the mares are taken away.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East-Bradford township, Chester county, in September last, a yearling BULL, of a black colour, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs, by me

March 24, 1789.

JAMES FEW.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION, By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton, The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD and NEW TESTAMENT; With the APOCRYPHA and MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and also the scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spanish Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance, of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by HUGH GAINE and EDWARD PRIOR, New-York; by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK and WILLIAM YOUNG, Philadelphia; by TOWNSEND & PATTON, Baltimore; and by the EDITOR in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions;---and that the several Printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, Printer to the State of New-Jersey: Having, by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

ExtraB from the Minutes of the Synod of New York and New-Jersey, November 3, 1788.

"As correct and faithful impressions of the Holy Scriptures are of the utmost necessity to preserve the purity and peace of the churches of Christ---and as Mr. Collins, printer, of the State of New-Jersey, is about to make an impression of the Old and New Testaments, and wishes the countenance and support of all denominations of christians---

"ON MOTION,

"Resolved, That the Synod cheerfully recommend it to their people to encourage this undertaking---and that Dr. Witherspoon, Dr. Smith and Mr. Armstrong be a committee, to co-operate with any such committee as may be appointed, whether from any other denomination, or from any other Synod of our denomination, to revise and correct the proof sheets, and, if necessary, to fix upon the most correct edition of the Scriptures, to be recommended to the printer, from which to make his impression."

A true copy,

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of Synod.
For Mr. COLLINS, Printer.



Three Hundred Dozen of
Grass and Cradling Scythes,
And a large assortment of Sickles,

Either warranted or unwarranted,

Made by the subscriber, living in Market street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets.

Also the following branches will be carried on at his Manufactory, Spades and Shovels, Plain Irons, Axes, Tobacco Hoes, Drawing Knives.

And as he means to carry on these branches extensively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a steady attention, in having them well finished, and selling as low as he possibly can afford.

3 m

THOMAS GOUCHER.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT-MILL, situate in Whitmarsh township, Montgomery county, on the Wissahickon creek, a constant stream of water, 12 miles from Philadelphia, between the Bethlehem and Reading roads, where there is plenty of the best wheat to be had; the mill-house (stone) is in good repair, with two pair of stones, one pair French burs, the others country stones, rolling screen, boulding and hoisting works all in order for making of flour. There is on said premises a good stone dwelling house two stories high, two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen adjoining, stone barn, stabling and cooper's-shop, with 20 acres of good land, six whereof are good meadow, a young bearing orchard of the best grafted fruit. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to Peter Robeson, living at Vanderlin's mills.

N. B. If not sold by the tenth of April, to be let for one year.

†

March 13, 1789.

BOSTON, March 28.

ONE of the greatest blessings attending the new government is, that there is a happy harmony, a coincidence in opinion and views, in all the members chosen to execute it. Do we ask, what are the sentiments of the first and second magistrates of our great republic, of each other? The following will answer for one of them.—"Is it necessary," says Mr. A. in a letter to a Dutch civilian, "to put the supposition that General Washington should be corrupted? Is it possible that so fair a fame as Washington's should be exchanged for gold, or for crowns? A character so false, so cruel, so blood-thirsty, so detestable as that of Monk, might betray a trust: but a character so just, so humane, so fair and amiable as Washington's, never can be stained with so foul a reproach." Nine years ago, Mr. J. Adams thought thus of the president elect.---Since then, every hour hath added to the exalted opinion. But this opinion, great as it is, cannot be superior to that which is entertained by Washington of the vice-president elect. Happy country! which thus, with one voice, hath selected from thy citizens the greatest, the wisest, and the best.

The opposers of the federal constitution in New-York state, in one of their proposed amendments to that system, contend, "That no person ought to be eligible to be more than twice elected president," &c. Yet these same geniuses are now violent in their endeavours to obtain a re-election of Gov. Clinton, who has already been FOUR times elected governor of that state. A notable instance this of the consistency of party demagogues.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

Yesterday the Honorable the Congress of the United States, having a quorum of both Houses, proceeded to business.

The Senate having chosen his Excellency John Langdon, Esq; of New-Hampshire, President, for the purpose of opening and counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution, the House of Representatives attended in the Senate chamber, when his Excellency opened and examined the ballots of the electors of the respective states.

The illustrious GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, was then announced President of the United States of America, and his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Esquire, Vice-President.

April 9. Yesterday the Hon. the Senate of the Congress of the United States appointed Samuel Allen Otis, Esq; (late member of Congress from Massachusetts) to the honorary place of Secretary to that Honorable body.

James Mathers was also appointed door-keeper, and Cornelius Maxwell, messenger.

On Tuesday last the committee of both Houses of the Legislature of New York (appointed for the purpose at the late session) began to canvass and estimate the votes for Representatives from this state to the Congress of the United States, at the Secretary's office.---This committee, last evening, had finished counting the ballots from three districts.

By this estimation it appeared, that William Floyd, Esq; had 894 votes, and was elected by the district composed of Long and Staten-Islands.

That John Lawrence, Esq; had 2251 votes in the city and county of New-York, and 291 in Westchester, and was elected by the district of New-York and the southern part of Westchester.

That Egbert Benson, Esq; had 584 votes in the district of Dutchess county, and the northern part of Westchester, and was elected. Theodoros Bailey, Esq; had 574 votes, as competitor to Mr. Benson.

The Hon. John Lawrence yesterday took his seat in the House of Representatives---and we are informed that Egbert Benson, Esq; will take his seat in that Honorable body this day.

Yesterday the doors of the House of Representatives of the United States were thrown open, for the admission of the citizens.

We learn, that the navigation of the North river is no longer interrupted by the floating ice.

Many, says a correspondent, have fought, written and harranged for the welfare and glory of the United States. Yet it must be confessed, that a true patriot is a character not easily to be found. As long as our country feels a single grievance, which prudence might soon banish, the triumph of policy must be acknowledged to be incomplete.---As an indulgence in a single vice must prevent a man from being deemed really virtuous, so ought a perseverance in a line of conduct, detrimental to national happiness, to preclude him from the name of a patriot. When we see a citizen, who has frequently exposed his life in the cause of freedom, dressed in the manufactures of foreign nations, have we not reason to suppose, that he either does not understand the welfare of his country, or that he totally disregards it? After listening for hours to speeches, replete with all the graces of oratory, in which we are frequently reminded of our duty to our country, what must be our opinion of the orator, when we behold him contradicting his arguments by his practices? Almost every article which he wears is repugnant to his words; and we are induced to think that we are attending to the declamations of sophistry, instead of the maxims of patriotism. How glorious will be the triumph of free America, when we shall behold the guardians of the union apparelled in the produce and labour of their country! Eloquence will then be something more than sounds; wisdom will derive true honour from simplicity of dress; and every citizen, eager to emulate the bright example, will contribute his assistance towards the completion of American independence.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.

His honor the chief justice of the State of New-York, attending for the purpose, administered to the speaker and members of the house, the oath required by the constitution.---

This being done,

Mr. Parker (of Virginia) moved, that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union.

This motion was agreed to;---and

Mr. Page (of Virginia) was then called to the chair.

Mr. Madison (of Virginia) then rose, and made a few observations on the state of our finances---the deficiencies of the federal treasury, and the necessity of immediately adopting some measures, on the subject of the national revenue. On this occasion, the first subject which presented itself was, the resources that might be drawn from a general system of impost on articles of importation.---This subject, however, might be considered in two points of light.---First as it respected only the regulation of commerce.---Secondly as to revenue. The second point, in his opinion, demanded more particularly the attention of the committee---and with this view he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, That the following duties ought to be levied on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, viz.

On Rum, per gallon, of a dollar,
On all other spirituous liquors
On melleasses
On Madeira wine
On all other wines
On common bohea teas, per lb.
On all other teas
On pepper
On brown sugars
On loaf sugars
On all other sugars
On cocoa and coffee
On all other articles per cent. on their value at the time and place of importation.

That there ought, moreover, to be levied on all vessels in which goods, or wares and merchandises shall be imported, the duties following, viz.

On all vessels built within the United States, and belonging wholly to the citizens thereof, at the rate of per ton,

On all vessels belonging wholly to the subjects of powers with whom the United States have formed treaties, or partly to the subjects of such powers, and partly to the citizens of the said States, at the rate of

On all vessels belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of other powers, at the rate of

Mr. Madison said, that in bringing forward this motion, he had availed himself of the propositions made by the late Congress, in 1783---and had taken from the enumeration of articles, on which duties might be properly imposed. He would not, however, go deeply into the business at present, but having thrown out his ideas for the consideration of the committee, should submit the matter to their discretion.

Mr. Boudinot (of New-Jersey) expressed his approbation of the motion, urged the necessity of proceeding without delay in this important business; and moved that the blanks in the resolution be filled up with the same sums as expressed in the act of Congress of 1783. He moved for these sums he said, because at the time they were agitated, they appeared to be agreeable to the citizens of the United States. It was presumable therefore that they would give satisfaction now. Under this impression he grounded his motion.

Mr. White (of Virginia) wished that the motion brought forward should only be considered as the basis of a bill, in some future stage of which it would be proper to fill up the blanks. In the mean time it was probable gentlemen might possess themselves of more information on the subject.

Mr. Madison then observed, that as he did not suppose the committee to be prepared to proceed in the business, moved that they should rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

This was agreed to, and the house adjourned.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, April 7.

A correspondent informs us, that the boat which is to receive his Excellency General Washington, at Elizabeth Town, and convey him to New-York, is completed. She is 47 feet keel, and rows with 13 oars on each side, to be manned by the pilots of New-York, who are to be dressed in white frocks and black caps, trimmed and ornamented with fringe.

His Excellency our worthy Governor, we are told, has sent on to General Dickinson, at Trenton, to hold the troop of horse under his command in readiness to escort his Excellency General Washington on his way to New-York. The plan of the operation, we are told, is as follows.---The Philadelphia horse conduct him to Trenton---the Hunterdon horse to Rocky-Hill---The Somerset horse to this place---the Middlesex horse to Woodbridge---and the Essex horse to the barge. It is hoped that on this joyful occasion the countenance of every friend to his country may be a great pleasure---and that our enemies, if there are any among us, will not have the audacity even to look on his sacred person.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

At an election held at the State house on Tuesday, the 7th instant, for fifteen persons, to serve as Aldermen for the city of Philadelphia for the term of seven years, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.

Samuel Miles,	Gunning Bedford,
Hillary Baker,	John Baker,
Samuel Powell,	Reynold Keen,
William Colladay,	John Nixon,
Joseph Swift,	Joseph Ball,
John Barclay,	George Roberts,
Francis Hopkinson,	John Maxwell Nesbit.
Matthew Clarkson,	

SAMUEL POWELL, Esq; is elected Mayor, and ALEXANDER WILCOX, Esq; Recorder, of the city of Philadelphia.

The friends and opponents of the federal constitution in this state concur unanimously in one opinion, that if the governments of the several states in the union were to be absorbed or destroyed by the federal constitution, the people would be enslaved and the country thrown into extreme disorder. Let us then revise our state constitution and arm it with every just and salutary power, to maintain itself unshaken within its proper sphere. The great and obvious method is, to expunge those parts which infringe equal liberty, and produce a want of energy, while they encrease expence. Such is that numerous and growing corps the Supreme Executive Council. The framers of the constitution did not foresee, that before the year 1790 it would consist of twenty-two members. Twenty-two Governors would eat up the substance of Egypt itself.

The state of Georgia has rejected the form of a single house of Assembly, on a fair trial of it. In their new constitution they divided the Legislature into two branches. Pennsylvania stands alone in this measure.

In the protest and address of Messrs. M'Clene, Kennedy, &c. against calling a Convention, they plead the obligation of the OATH against submitting the Constitution to the voice of the People in any other way, than by a Council of Censors. The same objection was lately made in the Council, against forwarding the vote of the Assembly, for taking the sense of the people; and yet, one of those addressers, viz. James M'Lene, Esq; voted for a similar resolution of Assembly, on the 17th of June, 1777; and another of them, viz. Jonathan Hoge, Esq; and one of the late majority of the Council, viz. John Smiley, Esq; voted for another similar resolution of the Assembly, on the 25th of November, 1778. Their names are upon record (unfortunately for their characters, as candid or consistent men) for each of these votes, in the Journals of the Assembly of 1777 and 1778.

In the address of the Assembly to their constituents, which accompanied the resolution of the House for taking the sense of the people, respecting the constitution, in one of those years, are the following remarkable words:

"As the sense of the majority of the state ought always to be the governing sense, we mean to take the necessary measures for taking the same; and when duly informed thereof, will proceed accordingly."

It may be asked of the above-named gentlemen, whether this conduct was a less sin in 1777 and 1778, than it is in 1789?---

We hear from Tioga, that New-England settlers are pouring in upon Pennsylvania through that avenue to the state. Many of them have purchased farms in the country between the Delaware and the Susquehanna.

A large bed of excellent iron ore has lately been discovered on the east branch of the Susquehanna, in Luzerne county, and measures are now taking to erect iron works on that part of the river. The resources for agriculture, manufactures and commerce, of the lands on the river Susquehanna, exceed the resources of any river in the union.

Extra of a letter from Boston, dated April 24, 1789.

"I see, by a paragraph from Philadelphia in the paper of this morning, that your legislature are about to repeal the funding act."

"The fate of the funding system with you is a lesson of instruction to other states and to Congress. The great misfortune in this country is, that thirteen little sovereignties have made thirteen little spheres of information. Very few of the citizens of America have any correct and precise knowledge of things, except in the state where they live. Hence the local prejudices which disgrace too many of our rulers; for if they travel, they stay but a short time in a place, they examine things superficially, through the medium of preconceived prejudices, and pass along with all their ignorance of men and things about them. A mere accidental necessity called me from home in 1785, after I had begun the practice of the law, and the four years wandering life I have led since, have made the most useful part of my education. I have learnt what people every where want to know, that liberality, science, wealth, politeness and the conveniences of life, are not confined to any particular city or state, and that the contests

for pre-eminence in different states amounts to little more than this, that Philadelphia is larger than Portsmouth, and that from New-England the most *fine* is exported, from the middle states the most *flour*, and from the southern the most *rice* and *tobacco*.

"But there is one article of information, which ought to be communicated. Most people do not, or will not, inform themselves of the state and amount of the public debts of this country, contenting themselves with hearing that the debt of the United States is something less than forty millions of dollars; an inconsiderable sum, they say, and it can be and therefore ought to be paid. All this is true; but there is something else to be added. These people, who are so ready to calculate the ability of the states to pay their debts, leave half the story untold. The debts of the particular states amount, to my certain knowledge, to almost as much as the debt of the United States; so that, adding these to the federal debt, we have a load of about seventy millions of dollars to discharge. But call it sixty millions, and the annual interest at six per cent. (and the lower interest on the foreign loans will make but a small difference) amounts to three million six hundred thousand dollars. The estimate of the net proceeds of a general impost is about a million of dollars; the remaining sum, viz. two million six hundred thousand must be raised by excise or direct taxes. Pennsylvania, supposing this sum to be assessed equally upon the states, would pay nearly a sixth, or about four hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three and an half dollars. It may be said, that Pennsylvania has nothing to do with the debts of other states; this may be true; but if other states are more deeply involved than Pennsylvania (and this is the truth) their inability to discharge their debts affects the whole confederacy, whether the debts are due to the creditors of the United States, or the creditors of particular states. Let it be remembered also, that our citizens owe immense sums to British merchants. Virginia alone owes two million sterling. Where is the money to pay the interest and principal of all these debts, or even the interest? It will be said, that there is wealth enough in the country: this is not denied; but it is denied, that any government can command enough of this to pay the interest annually. Our people are accustomed to eat, drink, and wear the produce of their labors, and will not submit to a restraint upon their appetites in favor of speculators: And the moment Congress attempt to fund our debts indiscriminately, they will shake the general government to its center. I dread the operations of a funding system, that gulf of industry and morals. But our rulers are too wise to attempt impossibilities: In this confidence I rest easy: a firm friend to the revolution, to the New Government, and to justice."

The Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey have appointed the Western Circuit Courts of that state, for the present year, to be held in the county of

Cape May, the 26th of May.
Cumberland, the 2d of June.
Salem, the 9th of June.
Gloucester, the 16th of June.
Burlington, the 23d of June.

* * * The Paper-Makers in this state are requested to attend an appointed meeting, to be held at Mr. M'Shane's Tavern, at the sign of the Harp and Crown, in Third-street, on the first day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1789.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR
Directors and a Treasurer
OF THE
Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the Company's Room in Carpenters Hall, on MONDAY, the fourth of May next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, when the Treasurer will attend to receive the Annual Payments.

As there are several Shares on which fines are due, the Owners of them, or their Representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the Laws of the Company, unless the Arrears are paid off on the said fourth of May, or within ten Days after.

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

Chester county, April 6th, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 30th day of April inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, two messuages, a grist and saw-mill, a furnace, and two hundred acres of excellent land, situate in the township of West-Nant-mill, bounded by lands of Samuel Allen, lands late of John Peirfoll, and others. The said mills and furnace are on that well known stream of water called Brandywine creek, in a very healthy, agreeable part of the country, and the said premises are capable of very great improvement. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Mordecai Peirfoll, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff

Chester county, April 7th, 1789.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the General Loan Office of (the late province now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of East-Nantmill, containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance, bounded by a branch of Brandywine creek, lands of James Dugan, Jeremiah Evans, and others. Seized as the estate of Evan Griffith, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of WILLIAM MILLER, late of Warminster township, in the county of Bucks, yeoman, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in, properly attested, in order for payment.

ROBERT MILLER,) Executors.
HENRY MILLER,)
April 10, 1789. ROBERT LOLLER,)

Moreland township, Montgomery county, March 17, 1789.
THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Montgomery county, on the eighth day of January last, a Negro man, named JESS, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a black complexion, slim built, had on, when he went away, a furtout of grey coating, with plain metal buttons, velvet cape, fore part lined with green baize, a white flannel under jacket, tow shirt, buckskin breeches, blue woollen stockings, old shoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

GARRET WYNKOOP.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late W. & M. Norton & Co. is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,
Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Remarks on the Address of THOMAS KENNEDY, ESQUIRE,
AND OTHERS, to the Freemen of Pennsylvania.

THE discussions of political subjects should be conducted with the greatest moderation and candor. To mistake or aggravate on such occasions must endanger the public tranquility and freedom. While we endeavour therefore to point out the errors of the address without reserve, we shall adhere to that temperate conduct which the cause requires. Truth derives no aid from passion, but equal justice is in danger of a bias from animosity and prepossession.

The addressers, in the first paragraph, hold up to the view of their constituents the object they mean to defend, for they tell us, that they are prohibited by every possible obligation from doing any thing injurious to the constitution of the state; but they do not remember, that the purpose for which this constitution is declared, in its own body, to have been formed, is the preservation and perfect maintenance of the equal rights of the whole body of people. They seem to forget also, that the bill of rights expressly declares that representation, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants, is the only principle that can at all times secure liberty. It is acknowledged, that after being sworn to adhere to the just rule of equal representation, that darling position and doctrine of every true whig, they were also sworn to support those clauses in the frame of government, which establish the Executive Council and the Council of Censors, in each of which 14000 citizens, in violation of the bill of rights and of common sense, can restrain the united voices of 55000 men, naturally their equals! But as no man can keep an oath which binds him to execute two contradictory duties, every genuine son of liberty will say, that having first pledged themselves to maintain the equal rights of all their fellow-citizens, they must consider as void those clauses which compel them to violate that almost sacred obligation.

The whole bill of rights, which is infinitely more precious than any frame of government, declares the perfect equality of the people to be an essential object of this civil compact. It is manifest then, that all deviations from equal rights, which have inadvertently crept into the frame of government raised upon those rights, must be void in themselves. Both cannot operate. Our citizens cannot be equal and unequal too. No sincere whig can hesitate to take that code of liberty, our Pennsylvania bill of rights, in preference to the unequal and unjust representation in the Executive Council and the Council of Censors.

We are told that a majority of the Council, on the vote upon the measures of the Assembly, were unfriendly to the constitution, yet were restrained, by their ideas of the oath, from moving in concert with the House. It is acknowledged then, that both branches of our government are against the constitution. Both those bodies, who possess the honors, the powers, and the profits of the present government of Pennsylvania, and who are chosen by the people for their wisdom and virtue, are unfriendly to that system from which they draw such advantages. Must not this candid, disinterested temper do them honor among their constituents, and convince those who believe them to be wise and good, that the government really requires revision and amendment. But we are told, that some of the councillors, who are averse to the constitution, were restrained from obeying their judgments and consciences by the oath they had taken. What, then, are the men we have chosen for their wisdom and virtue to be compelled to act against their conscientious opinion, by their ideas of the oath that was prescribed them by the Convention of 1776?—Vain is their virtue, vain is their wisdom, if they cannot do what they sincerely believe to be their duty—and miserable, indeed, must that people be, whose representatives are restrained by obligations on their conscience from doing what their judgment and conscience dictate.

The signers of the address proceed to say, that from a sense of duty they have given notice of the conduct of the majority. Let them duly consider that they represent the whole state, and they will find, perhaps, that the duty they owed to 56,000 of their fellow citizens should have induced them to concur in measures, which would deprive the remaining 13000 of the dangerous power of preventing amendments of the constitution—the great law of the land—however salutary or necessary they might be.

The measure contemplated by the assembly, strip of all colouring and misrepresentation, really means nothing more, than that their constituents, the freemen of this enlightened commonwealth, should consider the present state of the republic. Yet we are told by fourteen representatives, one fifth of our general assembly, that thus to submit their own affairs to the wisdom of the people, is to give the finishing stroke to expiring liberty.—It would be an insult on our love of freedom to comment on this extraordinary declaration. Oh Pennsylvania, when wilt thou suppress these never ceasing attempts of THE FEW to dictate in thy councils!

The obligation of oaths is again suggested in the succeeding paragraph. Nothing is said of the more sacred obligations of liberty and justice! Was it thus that the whigs of 1776 reasoned with the government of Britain. Let us once more, however, look into this point. The addressers tell us, in their reasons of dissent, that the people have an inherent right to alter and amend the Constitution, whenever they see fit. The majority of the House full well knew this, and seeing that one alteration of the Constitution by the people in 1787, had created a necessity of some others, and remembering that the power of free citizens in Convention would reach all points submitted to their consideration, the further pursuit of a measure which they had begun.—It was in the Assemblies of the two last years that it should have been objected, that "their oaths restrained them." But we find Mr. Findley, expressed his opinion in the house of 1787, that a "Convention ought to be called," and he, and Mellis, M'Clenne and Kennedy, with others of the present addressers, voted to regulate the wages and proceedings of the then proposed Convention. By what clause in our Constitution did they countenance or act in organizing a Convention in 1787, which they now say cannot be called till 1790. Their conduct then, upon the ground they now take, was "trifling with the solemnity of an oath!" Notwithstanding those solemn obligations, they moved and seconded several resolutions, calculated to regulate and countenance a Convention not recommended by a Council of Censors, and which altered and "repealed (as they themselves admit) every article of the plan of government, that was contradictory to the federal Constitution"—and they now tell us, that this Convention, which was thus called, was of "equal authority" with that of 1776. How is it then, that Messrs. M'Lene, Kennedy, &c. have charged the present majority with a violation of their oaths, in adopting measures to which they concurred in setting the example, and which they now maintain to be of force. Judge now, ye citizens of Pennsylvania, whether this versatile conduct, "this change of principle in the addressers, bears an aspect favourable to your liberties." Must ye not condemn them upon their own statement of the case? When they tell us that we must erect firmer barriers than oaths of office, to restrain the guardians of our liberties, they forget their changing conduct which we have just reviewed. They appear to have subjected themselves to an unanswerable charge of violating the sanctity of their oaths, if we suppose that what they say is truth now, was also in their minds truth then. But we must help them out of the difficulty into which they have plunged themselves. The Constitution, it will be found, justifies the call of 1787, in which they concurred, and that of the present year, if the wisdom of the house should feel fit in their next session to issue it. In the bill of rights it is declared, that the people have a right to alter their constitution when they think it proper, and all the addressers have said so in their reasons of dissent on this occasion. The constitution also declares, that the General Assembly of Pennsylvania "shall have all the powers necessary for the legislature of a free state or commonwealth." This power of submitting to the people the state of the re-

public on emergencies, of which a legislature only can judge, must be vested somewhere. The people cannot assemble in a tumultuary way in different places. Small meetings of a few counties cannot safely issue a call of a convention. No—the legislature of this free state must do it. They cannot themselves alter, abolish, or break in upon the Constitution, nor are the merits of any constitutional points proper subjects of their determination. They can only lay them before the people, as they did in 1787, and as they may do by the Constitution in 1789: and here let it be remembered, that in the former case it was not contended that representations from the people were necessary to justify the measure.

The unbecoming attack upon the appointment of the Register General, with a salary of £ 500 in our depreciated paper money, is unworthy of an answer in a discussion that relates to the liberties of a respectable state. This matter will be fully explained by a careful perusal of the report of the committee concerning the office of the Comptroller General. That report is highly deserving the serious and careful perusal of every man, who pays a tax in this commonwealth. Suspend your opinions till you can see that paper, and then judge for yourselves.

It is a fact universally known, that the state of Georgia has called a Convention to alter its constitution. Their new plan has been published in our Gazette, under the eyes of the addressers, yet they have inconsiderately asked whether you have heard of any other of the states calling a Convention? Virginia also, it is generally believed, will summon a Convention at the first sessions of her legislature: nor is there a shadow of doubt suggested, as to the power of doing it, in that enlightened Assembly.

The necessity of a revision of our state constitution, from the adoption of the federal government, is very clear, though it is certain that the former is completely repealed in all clashing points by the latter. The spirit of the guarantee of a republican form of government to every state, abrogates the anti-republican representation (unequal as ten to one) in the Executive Council and Council of Censors, and renders a new settlement of their duties, upon the basis of equal liberty, indispensably necessary, to preserve fundamental principles in both the state and federal constitutions, a recurrence to which is strongly and wisely enjoined in the former. It is also necessary, from the interference of the federal constitution with the third article of the bill of rights, which declares that the people of this state have the sole right of regulating the internal police of the same, for they have parted with several portions of that right to the Representatives of United America. A careful inspection of the constitution of this state will discover many other particulars of the same nature, and the Assembly were not afraid to trust the people with the opportunity of a temperate and thorough examination. Not so the fourteen addressers.

It is said, that the division of the legislature into two branches will increase numbers and expence, and divide the worthy countrymen from what is invidiously called the better born. But sixty-nine Assemblymen require the same wages, as forty-eight Assemblymen and twenty-one Legislative Counsellors would do; and both the latter will be chosen, as the present legislature, by the people at large, without any preference of one citizen or one county to another. The present Council may be reduced in numbers, or any other executive may be adopted, which shall, on due consideration, seem good to the people.

We will conclude these remarks, by requesting you carefully and candidly to compare the different conduct of the majority and the fourteen addressers. The former tell you that your government is too expensive; that experience has discovered some errors and defects in a human work, the state constitution, which was formed in a moment of great agitation by the Representatives of only 6000 of our citizens, sent from the large and small counties in equal numbers, without the least regard to population; and that it has been found that the incisions made into it by the federal constitution render a revision advisable, to preserve you from confusion, and to make the joint rule of conduct resulting from the two codes intelligible to foreigners who may settle among us, and to ourselves.—On the other hand, the addressers, unwarrantably derogating from your knowledge of your own interests and your attachment to liberty, so often and so firmly manifested, industriously strive to alarm you with innumerable dangers from a dispassionate consideration of your own affairs.

A COMMONWEALTH'S MAN.

College, Academy and Charitable School of PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 15th, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several schools in this seminary are now opened upon their ancient foundation, as follows, viz.

1. The CHARITABLE SCHOOL, viz. The Boys, under Mr. Oliphant, and the Girls, under Mrs. Davis, as usual.
2. The ACADEMY, viz. The English Grammar School, and the School for the practical branches of Mathematics, under the Rev. William Rogers, A. M. as Professor of English and Oratory.
3. The LATIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, under James Davidson, A. M. Professor of Humanity, or of the Latin and Greek Languages.
4. The COLLEGE, or Philosophy Schools, under the subscriber, as Provost, and the Rev. John Andrews, D. D. lately appointed a Professor in the Sciences; and for further assistance in those Schools, a Vice-Provost will in due time be appointed.

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 27th instant—that noted and well known TAVERN,

The Bunch of Grapes,

In Third, between Market and Arch streets.

THERE are on the premises, an excellent three story Brick House, in which is a large room, well calculated for the accommodation of Grand and other Juries, stables for thirty horses, sheds for carriages, three out offices, a spacious yard, and a pump of good water. For terms apply to MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN, in Pine-street.

Philadelphia, 14th April, 1789.

BARK wanted in Philadelphia.

A LARGE quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spanish, White and Black Oak, and Birch and Hemlock. It is requested by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when stripped, and as speedily as they can, after it is sufficiently dried, bring it to town; for want of which care they have suffered considerable loss.

April 11, 1789.

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THE Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital are desired to attend an Election, to be held at the said Hospital, according to law, on the fourth day of the Fifth Month next, being the second day of the week, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to choose Twelve Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing year. By Order of the Managers,

SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

Fourth Month 8th, 1789.

A new Edition,

Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

PROPOSALS by Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone House in Second-street, Philadelphia,
For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

Encyclopædia Britannica:

OR A

DICTIONARY

OF

Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature.

On a PLAN entirely NEW.

BY which the different Sciences and Arts are digested into the Form of distinct Treatises or systems, comprehending the History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the latest Discoveries and Improvements; and full Explanations given of the various Detached Parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural or Artificial Objects, or to matters Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the most important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life; together with a Description of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General History, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the most Eminent Persons in every Nation, from the earliest Ages down to the present Times.

COMPILED FROM

The Writings of the best Authors, in several Languages; the most approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of Practical Branches; the Transactions, Journals, and Memoirs, of Learned Societies, both at home and abroad; the M. S. Lectures of Eminent Professors on different Sciences; and a Variety of Original Materials, furnished by an extensive Correspondence.

Indocti discant, et ament meminisse periti.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a superfine paper, and new types (cast for the purpose by Baine & Co. Philadelphia) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. It will be published in weekly numbers, at One Quarter of a Dollar each, and the publication will be continued with all possible regularity. No books will be delivered, on any consideration, unless the money be paid at the same time.

III. Each number will contain forty pages of letter press, closely printed; and from a view of the materials as now arranged, it is supposed the whole may extend to 300 numbers, or 15 volumes in quarto; but whether, or how far, these limits may be eventually exceeded, must depend upon the number and value of the literary productions and scientific discoveries that shall occur, or the hints and communications that may be received, during the progress of the publication.

IV. Those who do not choose to take the work in numbers, may have it in volumes or in half-volumes, as published; it being proposed to deliver the volumes in parts, at Twenty Shillings (Pennsylvania currency) each, in boards, or £1 17 6 for the volume complete. Of those who take the work in volumes or half-volumes, no money will be required until the first volume is finished, when the payments of the first and second volumes are to be made; and the payment of each succeeding volume to be made on the delivery of the volume preceding it.

V. In the course of publication will be delivered nearly 400 Copperplates, elegantly engraved; which by far exceed in number those given in any other Scientific Dictionary.

VI. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontispiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

T. DOBSON begs leave to solicit the patronage and encouragement of all the lovers of science and literature in the United States of America, towards an American edition of a work every way worthy of their notice, and flatters himself he shall be able to execute it in such a way as to give universal satisfaction.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levam Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Joseph Page, in Norington, on Monday, the 27th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage, with two several pieces or tracts of land; the first containing 16½ acres and 26 perches, more or less; the second containing 100 acres, more or less, situate in Plymouth township, bounded by lands of Daniel Deal, John Bay, Andrew Crawford and others; the buildings and land are good, and the situation elegant. Taken in execution as the property of John Zimmerman, and to be sold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 4th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage and about 24½ acres of excellent land, situate in Providence township, bounded by lands of John Edwards and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Connelly and George A. Sturgeon, and to be sold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of ——— Barre, in Douglass township, on Tuesday, the 5th of May next, at one o'clock P. M. A certain messuage and about 25 acres of land, with the appurtenances, situate in Douglass township, bounded by lands of George Burkirk and others; Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Weiss, deceased, and to be sold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levam Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 6th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage and about 108½ acres of land with the appurtenances, situate in Upper Hanover township, bounded by lands of Philip Suhloltz, David Shultz, Wendel Wyant and others. Taken in execution as the property of Peter Lower, and to be sold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levam Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 7th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the public house of ——— Boshart, in Marlborough township, a certain plantation or tract of land, containing about 170 acres, more or less, situate partly in Marlborough and Rock hill townships, bounded by lands of Robert and Leonard Thomas, John Host, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Thomas, deceased, and to be sold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Nockmixon township, Bucks county, April 6, 1789.

HEREAS my Wife Elizabeth refuses to live with me, These are to warn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

JACOB MOYERS, jun.

Chester county, April 6, 1789.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Court House in West-Chester, in the said county, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, thereunto belonging, situate in West-Fallowfield township, in the said county, containing 278½ acres besides allowance for roads; bounded by lands now or late of James M'Cormick, Isaac Woodrow, James Moore, Dorington Boyle, Thomas Gibson, Philip O'Farren and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate of William Bunting, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Esq; late Sheriff, and to be sold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Queen Anne's county, Maryland, March 31, 1789.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from purchasing of Daniel Charles Heath, of the county of New-Castle, in the state of Delaware, or from any to whom he may have conveyed or shall convey the following tracts of land, situate in the counties of Cecil and Kent, or one of them, in the state of Maryland, and the said county of New-Castle, viz.

Holt, containing 700 acres;---the second and third parts of Heath's Range, containing 1936 acres;---the Forest, containing 200 acres;---and Toe's Purchase, containing 450 acres; as the said tracts of land were the property of James Heath, deceased, brother to the said Daniel Charles Heath, the estate of which James Heath is indebted to me in the sum of one thousand pounds sterling and upwards, which I am advised the said lands are liable to the payment of, and for the recovery of which I have instituted legal proceedings. BENNETT CHEW.

Eight Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, (living near the Head of Elk,) on the 11th of October last, a yellow NEGRO LAD, named SAM, about 17 years of age, well formed for his years; he has a small scar near his right eye, which is weaker than the other, and shows his teeth much when he laughs. He had on a new felt hat, a half worn cloth coloured sailor made jacket, waistcoat and trowsers of eight hundred linnen, striped with lye colour, tow shirt, shoes and stockings; he took with him a wallet full of clothes of sundry kinds. Whoever harbours the said SAM may depend upon being called to a strict account, but whoever secures him in any gaol shall have FIVE DOLLARS, or, if brought home, the above reward, paid by JOSEPH COUDON.

T A V E R N.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Chestnut and Fourth-streets, at the sign of the Federal Convention, formerly known by that of the Cross Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Also some adjacent vacant LOTS to be leased on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the store of the subscribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted. March 31. WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.

NOTICE is hereby Given,

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania," passed at Philadelphia, March 20, 1780; and a further supplement to the act, entitled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania," and to repeal the act, entitled "A Supplement to the act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania," passed at Philadelphia, March 21, 1783;---Agreeable to the said law, and the supplement to the aforesaid law, the LIEUTENANT of the county of Bucks doth hereby Notify the male white inhabitants of said county (between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years) to meet at the respective places herein after mentioned, on the several days and times fixed, and then and there, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and six in the afternoon, elect, by ballot---two Field Officers, viz. one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major for the Fourth Battalion, now commanded by John Smith, Esquire, to hold their election at the house of Mr. Joseph Savitz, in Springfield township, on Monday, the 13th of April.---The First Battalion, now commanded by William Hart, Esq; to hold their election at the house of Mr. John Rotrock, in Plumstead, on Tuesday, the 14th of April.---The Third Battalion, now commanded by Joseph Hart, Esq; to hold their election at the house of Mr. Richard Leedom, in Northampton township, on Thursday, the 16th of April. And the Second Battalion, now commanded by Augustine Willet, Esq; to hold their election at the house of Mr. Timothy Smith, in Middletown township, on Friday, the 17th of April.---The troop of Light Dragoons are to meet on Wednesday, the 15th of April, at the house of Jacob Bennet, Esq; in Wright's-town, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and six in the afternoon, then and there to elect, by ballot their respective officers, agreeable to the militia laws of this state.---The different companies will observe to hold their election, to choose by ballot one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one ensign, on Monday, the 20th of April. Previous to holding the election, two freeholders to be chosen to preside as judges, who are directed to make a return of the officers elected to the commanding officer of the battalion. FRANCIS MURRAY, Lieutenant of Bucks county.

N. B. The following days are appointed in battalion, in the following manner, viz. The First Battalion shall meet on the first Monday in the month of May, the Second Battalion on Tuesday, the Third Battalion on Wednesday, and the Fourth Battalion on Thursday following, when it is expected the troop of Light Dragoons will attend each.

••• The Captains or commanding officers of each company are particularly desired to have ready and deliver to me, at each field day, a return of all the male white inhabitants belonging to their respective districts, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three, and all the delinquents according to law.

Montgomery County, March 28, 1789.

One Hundred Guineas Reward.

WHEREAS a false and wicked report has been contrived and for some weeks past spread through the city of Philadelphia, and several of the counties, charging the subscriber and his wife, who keep the Spring-house Tavern, in Montgomery county, with the murder, &c. of one or more Travellers, in order to get their property. Conceiving it to be a duty which I owe to the community of which I am a member, to my relations, friends and neighbours, and particularly to a tender wife, and seven children (several of them young and helpless) whose welfare or misery in life greatly depends upon the character which I have and shall leave after me, to endeavour to bring to light such dark and horrible Assassins of Characters, I do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any person who shall discover to me any legal evidence of the contriver of said charge, or of the author or authors of the report, and of one HALF-JOHNANNE for any certain information, whereby such a discovery may be made. CHRISTIAN DULL.

T O B E L E T,

A large commodious Brick House, with a Frame Stable and Lot of Ground, Which for many years past hath been occupied as a Tavern. Likewise Four Acres of Ground,

Well situated for a grail lot, and under good fence; the whole being in Kensington, and the township of the Northern Liberties. For terms, enquire of March 23, 1789. PETER BROWNE.

Seth & Isaac Willis,

At their STORE in Front and Water-streets, first door below the Drawbridge, have for SALE, on the most reasonable terms,

MADEIRA, Lisbon, } Wines.	Loaf, Lump, } Sugars.
Sherry, Muscovado, }	Hyfon, }
Malaga, Souchong, }	Bohea, } Teas.
Teneriffe, Claret, }	Pepper, }
Jamaica Spirits, West-India, } Rum.	Allspice, }
New-England }	Cinnamon, }
Brandy, Nutmegs, }	Mustard, }
Gin, Raisins, }	Prunes, }
Annisfed, Coffee, }	Starch, }
Molasses, Chocolate, }	Snuff, }
Cotton, Indigo, }	Tobacco, }
Writing, } Paper.	Powder, }
Wrapping, }	Shot, }
Candles, Sugar Candy, }	Bed-cords and Lacing, }
Soap, Plough-lines, }	Traces, &c. &c.
Wine, } Vinegar.	
Cyder, }	

All persons indebted to Seth Willis are earnestly requested to discharge their respective accounts immediately, otherwise they may depend upon being dealt with as the law directs, without further notice. March 7.

War-Office of the United-States,

February 15, 1789.

PUBLIC Information is hereby given to all commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the late army of the United States, entitled to lands in pursuance of the several resolves of Congress, or to their Assigns or legal Representatives, that warrants for their respective proportions will be issued at this office after the first day of April next.

In order to prevent unnecessary applications, it may be necessary to state, that the following descriptions of officers and soldiers only are entitled to lands from the United States.

First. Commissioned officers who served until the end of the war. Second. Commissioned officers deranged by virtue of the several resolves of Congress.

Third. The legal representatives of all commissioned officers killed in action.

Fourth. The medical staff designated by the resolve of Congress of the 22d September, 1780.

Fifth. All non-commissioned officers and privates who enlisted for and continued in the service to the end of the war.

Sixth. The legal representatives of all non-commissioned officers and privates, enlisted for the war, and who were killed in action.

To prevent the parties justly entitled to the warrants being defrauded, the following regulations will be observed:

First. In case of personal applications of Non-commissioned officers and privates, proof will be required of their being the identical persons whose rights they claim, by a certificate of an officer of the regiment or line to which they belonged.

Second. In case of assignments, legal evidence of the transfer will be required.

Third. Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidences of their respective offices.

Fourth. No warrant will be issued to the order of the party originally entitled, or to the order of any assignee, or legal representative, but in consequence of a power of attorney duly acknowledged.

The warrants for military bounties of land may be satisfied in any of the following districts within the Western Territory, which are appropriated by the United States in Congress for that purpose, to wit.

First. One million of acres, bounded on the east by the seventh range of townships---south by the land contracted for by Cutler and Sargent, and to extend north, as far as the ranges of townships---and westward so far as to include the above quantity.

Second. A tract beginning at the mouth of the river Ohio---thence up the Mississippi to the river Au Vause---thence up the same until it meets a west line from the mouth of the Little Wabash---thence eastward with the said line to the Great Wabash---thence down the same to the Ohio, and thence with the Ohio to the place of beginning, which is supposed to contain upwards of two millions of acres.

Third. Several tracts drawn for by the Secretary at War out of the four first ranges of townships surveyed, amounting to about ninety-seven thousand acres.

Fourth. Within the limits of purchases made by several companies, not exceeding one seventh part of said purchases.

H. KNOX.

THE SUBSCRIBERS being appointed Surveyors of two districts or tracts of land, set apart by the United States in Congress, for satisfying the MILITARY BOUNTIES of lands promised to the late army, GIVE THIS PUBLIC NOTICE,

To all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the late army, entitled to such bounties,---That they or their legal representatives, make application to the Secretary at War for warrants, agreeable to an ordinance of Congress of the 9th day of July last, and forward them to our office at Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, before the 15th of August next, as a preference in locating will be given to prior entries with us. We will set out from Pittsburgh, for the district on the Muskingum, the 15th of September, provided a sufficient number of warrants are entered by that time:---When the business on the Muskingum is finished, the time for surveying the district between the Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash rivers will be duly noticed.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,) Surveyors.
JAMES IRVINE,)
Carlisle, 6th January, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Michael Dowd, late of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment, and all those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement, to HUGH TOMB, acting Executor.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

WHEREAS, about the month of October, 1778, WILLIAM SAUNDERS, then a Midshipman on board his Britannic Majesty's ship the Preston, at that time commanded by Commodore Hotham, sailed in the Hotham tender, under the command of Lieutenant Hele, from New-York to Philadelphia, with dispatches from the Earl of Carlisle and others, his Britannic Majesty's Commissioners for peace, but the said Tender was cast away on her passage, and the said WILLIAM SAUNDERS has never since been heard of. Any person who can give information of the said WILLIAM SAUNDERS, if he should be living, or, if dead, when and where he died, is requested to communicate the same to the printers hereof, by whom he will be rewarded for his expence and trouble. c. 8 w.

The Subscriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land,

THE one containing 130 acres, situate on Perkioming creek, at the distance of two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Detwiler, Henry Detwiler and others, in the county of Montgomery. This tract is composed of 20 acres of the best bottom meadow, 30 acres of clear upland, and the residue woodland of the first quality, in point of timber as well as soil.

The other tract contains about 23 acres, and is wholly woodland, about one mile from the Trap, in the same county, and by some judges is allowed to be of a good quality.

Both the tracts are well watered, and are certainly valuable. They lie within 26 miles of the city, in a beautiful and well cultivated country.

Mr. Henry Boyer, inn-keeper, at the Trap, will shew the lands to any persons who may incline to purchase.

The terms of sale will be reasonable, and may be known by applying to Colonel Thomas Craig, at Norris town, Montgomery county, who is fully authorized to dispose of the premises, or Mr. George Westcott, merchant, Philadelphia.

A good and complete title, in fee simple, will be given to the purchasers, by THOMAS HARTLEY. March 17, 1789.

To be Sold by the subscriber,

LIVING in Allen township, Northampton county, 272 acres of land, on the west branch of Manakely creek, there are 3 Dwelling-houses thereon, with a good spring at each door, a Grist and Saw-mill, Tan-yard, 14 acres of well watered meadow and more may be easily made, 520 bearing apple-trees, and is well timbered; this seat for mills, store, tavern or other public business is not inferior to any in this neighbourhood, a cross road going through said land, it may conveniently be divided into 2 or 3 places, being 8 miles from Bethlehem, 9 from Allentown, 4 from Nazareth, and 10 from Easton. The terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber, on the premises. JESSE JONES.



To COVER this Season,

At the farm of the subscriber, at Point-no-Point, at Three Pounds Seven Shillings and Six pence for the season, each mare: The beautiful HORSE

A T L A S,

FOUR years old this grass; fifteen hands and one inch high; he is a bright bay, with a strong black mane and tail, stout made and strong boned, and has as much action as any horse: He is full blooded; got by the noted horse Eclipse---Eclipse was got by Herod---Herod by Fearnaught.---The pedigree of these horses is up to the first breed now in America.---The Ulfster Lass is the dam of Atlas, she was got by Granby. her dam Dianna, got by Wildair.---Wildair was imported by James Delancy, Esquire, which horse from his great character and blood was afterwards sent back to England, where he covered at Forty Guineas each mare.---The Ulfster Lass's grand-dam was a Bullyrock, her great-grand-dam was Governor Ogles's Barb, imported.---she is a full sister to Pantaloon.---owned by Mr. John Allen.

Good pasture on reasonable terms, and every necessary care will be taken of the mares while under the subscriber's charge.---The money to be paid when the mares are re delivered. March 12, 1789. JACOB BATES.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150-acres, 20 thereof best watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over shot grist-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. situate in Bethel township, Tulpehocken settlement, about 25 miles west of the town of Reading; also a new grist and saw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Licken's valley, on Wiconesky creek, about 40 miles west of Reading, all in Berks county. And several tracts of excellent land, with mill seats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many sons to settle, will exchange them for lesser tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Chester counties.

Also to be sold by the subscriber, the best kind of BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and suitable for every branch of the boulding business; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and selling boulding cloths, on reasonable terms, in Vine-street, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

THE MAIL STAGE

WILL start from Mr. James Thompson's Indian Queen, Fourth-street, Philadelphia, and Mr. John Stack's Indian Queen, Market-street, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The fare of each passenger 35s, and 150 weight of baggage the same price. KERLINS, & Co.